



Novel

Novel Sans

Novel Sans Condensed

Novel Sans Rounded

Novel Mono

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ß fb fi k fl ft
 1234567890 # ¢ \$ € £ ¤ ¥ ¨ ª « ¬ ® ¯ º » ¼ ½
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ &
 1234567890 @ . , ; ! ?)] } \$ * " ' < > « » ¶

Novel Sans – Basic Characters

About: Novel Sans is the humanist sans serif typeface family within the largely extended Novel Collection, also containing Novel, Novel Sans Condensed, Novel Mono, Novel Sans Rounded and Novel Sans Office.

Classic proportions of a Renaissance Antiqua combined with modern details let Novel Sans appear as a friendly and elegant but functional typeface. The almost upright letters of the narrow Italics create a vital contrast to the generous construction of the roman.



Features: Novel Sans [1020 glyphs] comes in 36 styles and contains small caps, alternate glyphs, many ligatures, lining figures [proportionally and monospaced], hanging figures [proportionally and monospaced], small caps figures [proportionally and monospaced], positive and negative circled figures [UC & LC], superior and inferior figures, fractions, arrows for uppercase and lowercase and many more OpenType™ features.

Language support: Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Chichewa, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Frisian, Gaelic (Scots), Galician, German, Greenlandic, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Kashubian, Kurdish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luxembourgian, Maltese, Maori, Norwegian, Occitan, Polish, Portuguese, (Rhaeto-) Romance, Romanian, Sami, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovenian, Sorbian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tswana, Turkmen, Turkish, Walloon, Wolof, Yapese.

Hairline 6	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Hairline 6 Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS
Hairline 8	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Hairline 8 Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS
Hairline 10	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Hairline 10 Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS
Hairline 12	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Hairline 12 Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS
Hairline 14	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Hairline 14 Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS
Hairline 18	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Hairline 18 Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS
Hairline 24	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Hairline 24 Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS
Hairline 30	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Hairline 30 Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS
Hairline 36	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Hairline 36 Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS
Hairline 42	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Hairline 42 Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS
Hairline 48	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Hairline 48 Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS
Hairline 54	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Hairline 54 Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS
Extra Light	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Extra Light Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS
Light	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Light Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS
Regular	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Regular Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS
Semi Bold	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Semi Bold Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS
Bold	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Bold Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS
Extra Bold	& SMALL CAPS	<i>Extra Bold Italic</i>	& SMALL CAPS



Troposphere

Novel Sans – Extra Bold

Circumnavigate

Novel Sans Hairline – 06

Anemometers

Novel Sans – Regular

Counterclockwise

Novel Sans Hairline – 36 Italic

Oxygen deprivation

Novel Sans Hairline – 10

Sublimation process

Novel Sans – Bold Italic



ShearWind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



ShearWind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



ShearWind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



ShearWind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



ShearWind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Shear Wind is a drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very small area. Wind shear can subject an aircraft to updrafts and downdrafts, as well as abrupt changes to the horizontal movement of an aircraft. Instead, low-level wind shear is hazardous due to the closeness to the ground level.

The rapid changes in wind direction disrupt the normal flight attitude and performance of an aircraft. During a wind shear situation, effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind causes an increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react to changes to maintain control of the aircraft.



Convective currents can occur anywhere there is an uneven heating of the Earth's surface. Currents close to the ground can affect a pilot's ability to control the aircraft. For instance, the rising air produces a ballooning effect that could cause a pilot to overshoot the intended landing spot. On the other hand, an approach over a body of water or an area of thick vegetation tends to create a sinking effect that can cause an unwary pilot to land short of the intended landing spot.

The intensity of the turbulence associated with ground obstructions depends on the size of the obstacle and the primary velocity of the wind. This can affect the landing performance of any aircraft. During the landing phase of the flight, an aircraft may «drop in» due to the turbulent air and be too low to clear obstacles during the approach. This condition is even more noticeable when flying in mountainous regions. While the wind flows smoothly up the windward side of the mountain and the upward currents help to carry an aircraft over the peak, the wind on the leeward side does not act in a similar manner.

Clouds with an extensive vertical development are cumulus clouds that build vertically into towering cumulus or cumulonimbus clouds. The bases of these clouds form in the middle cloud base region but can extend into high altitude levels. Towering cumulus clouds indicate areas of instability in the atmosphere, and the air around and inside them is turbulent. These types of clouds often develop into cumulonimbus clouds or thunderstorms. Cumulonimbus clouds contain large amounts of unstable air, and usually produce hazardous weather phenomena, such as lightning, hail, tornadoes, gusty winds, and wind shear. To pilots, the cumulonimbus is perhaps the most dangerous cloud type. It appears individually or in groups and is known as either an air mass or orographic storm. Heating of the air near the Earth's surface creates an air mass thunderstorm;

Wind shear is dangerous to an aircraft for several reasons. The rapid changes in wind direction and velocity change the wind's relation to the aircraft disrupting the flight attitude and performance of the aircraft. During a wind shear situation, the effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind provokes a big increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed rapidly decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react immediately to changes to maintain control of the aircraft. In general, the most severe type of low-level wind shear is associated with convective precipitation or rain from thunderstorms. One critical type of shear associated with convective precipitation is known as a microburst. The typical case occurs in a space of less than one mile horizontally and within 1.000 feet vertically.



Convective currents can occur anywhere there is an uneven heating of the Earth's surface. Currents close to the ground can affect a pilot's ability to control the aircraft. For instance, the rising air produces a ballooning effect that could cause a pilot to overshoot the intended landing spot. On the other hand, an approach over a body of water or an area of thick vegetation tends to create a sinking effect that can cause an unwary pilot to land short of the intended landing spot.

The intensity of the turbulence associated with ground obstructions depends on the size of the obstacle and the primary velocity of the wind. This can affect the landing performance of any aircraft. During the landing phase of the flight, an aircraft may «drop in» due to the turbulent air and be too low to clear obstacles during the approach. This condition is even more noticeable when flying in mountainous regions. While the wind flows smoothly up the windward side of the mountain and the upward currents help to carry an aircraft over the peak, the wind on the leeward side does not act in a similar manner.

Clouds with an extensive vertical development are cumulus clouds that build vertically into towering cumulus or cumulonimbus clouds. The bases of these clouds form in the middle cloud base region but can extend into high altitude levels. Towering cumulus clouds indicate areas of instability in the atmosphere, and the air around and inside them is turbulent. These types of clouds often develop into cumulonimbus clouds or thunderstorms. Cumulonimbus clouds contain large amounts of unstable air, and usually produce hazardous weather phenomena, such as lightning, hail, tornadoes, gusty winds, and wind shear. To pilots, the cumulonimbus is perhaps the most dangerous cloud type. It appears individually or in groups and is known as either an air mass or orographic storm. Heating of the air near the Earth's surface creates an air mass thunderstorm;

Wind shear is dangerous to an aircraft for several reasons. The rapid changes in wind direction and velocity change the wind's relation to the aircraft disrupting the flight attitude and performance of the aircraft. During a wind shear situation, the effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind provokes a big increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed rapidly decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react immediately to changes to maintain control of the aircraft. In general, the most severe type of low-level wind shear is associated with convective precipitation or rain from thunderstorms. One critical type of shear associated with convective precipitation is known as a microburst. The typical case occurs in a space of less than one mile horizontally and within 1.000 feet vertically.



Convective currents can occur anywhere there is an uneven heating of the Earth's surface. Currents close to the ground can affect a pilot's ability to control the aircraft. For instance, the rising air produces a ballooning effect that could cause a pilot to overshoot the intended landing spot. On the other hand, an approach over a body of water or an area of thick vegetation tends to create a sinking effect that can cause an unwary pilot to land short of the intended landing spot.

The intensity of the turbulence associated with ground obstructions depends on the size of the obstacle and the primary velocity of the wind. This can affect the landing performance of any aircraft. During the landing phase of the flight, an aircraft may «drop in» due to the turbulent air and be too low to clear obstacles during the approach. This condition is even more noticeable when flying in mountainous regions. While the wind flows smoothly up the windward side of the mountain and the upward currents help to carry an aircraft over the peak, the wind on the leeward side does not act in a similar manner.

Clouds with an extensive vertical development are cumulus clouds that build vertically into towering cumulus or cumulonimbus clouds. The bases of these clouds form in the middle cloud base region but can extend into high altitude levels. Towering cumulus clouds indicate areas of instability in the atmosphere, and the air around and inside them is turbulent. These types of clouds often develop into cumulonimbus clouds or thunderstorms. Cumulonimbus clouds contain large amounts of unstable air, and usually produce hazardous weather phenomena, such as lightning, hail, tornadoes, gusty winds, and wind shear. To pilots, the cumulonimbus is perhaps the most dangerous cloud type. It appears individually or in groups and is known as either an air mass or orographic storm. Heating of the air near the Earth's surface creates an air mass thunderstorm;

Wind shear is dangerous to an aircraft for several reasons. The rapid changes in wind direction and velocity change the wind's relation to the aircraft disrupting the flight attitude and performance of the aircraft. During a wind shear situation, the effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind provokes a big increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed rapidly decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react immediately to changes to maintain control of the aircraft. In general, the most severe type of low-level wind shear is associated with convective precipitation or rain from thunderstorms. One critical type of shear associated with convective precipitation is known as a microburst. The typical case occurs in a space of less than one mile horizontally and within 1.000 feet vertically.



Convective currents can occur anywhere there is an uneven heating of the Earth's surface. Currents close to the ground can affect a pilot's ability to control the aircraft. For instance, the rising air produces a ballooning effect that could cause a pilot to overshoot the intended landing spot. On the other hand, an approach over a body of water or an area of thick vegetation tends to create a sinking effect that can cause an unwary pilot to land short of the intended landing spot.

The intensity of the turbulence associated with ground obstructions depends on the size of the obstacle and the primary velocity of the wind. This can affect the landing performance of any aircraft. During the landing phase of the flight, an aircraft may «drop in» due to the turbulent air and be too low to clear obstacles during the approach. This condition is even more noticeable when flying in mountainous regions. While the wind flows smoothly up the windward side of the mountain and the upward currents help to carry an aircraft over the peak, the wind on the leeward side does not act in a similar manner.

Clouds with an extensive vertical development are cumulus clouds that build vertically into towering cumulus or cumulonimbus clouds. The bases of these clouds form in the middle cloud base region but can extend into high altitude levels. Towering cumulus clouds indicate areas of instability in the atmosphere, and the air around and inside them is turbulent. These types of clouds often develop into cumulonimbus clouds or thunderstorms. Cumulonimbus clouds contain large amounts of unstable air, and usually produce hazardous weather phenomena, such as lightning, hail, tornadoes, gusty winds, and wind shear. To pilots, the cumulonimbus is perhaps the most dangerous cloud type. It appears individually or in groups and is known as either an air mass or orographic storm. Heating of the air near the Earth's surface creates an air mass thunderstorm;

Wind shear is dangerous to an aircraft for several reasons. The rapid changes in wind direction and velocity change the wind's relation to the aircraft disrupting the flight attitude and performance of the aircraft. During a wind shear situation, the effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind provokes a big increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed rapidly decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react immediately to changes to maintain control of the aircraft. In general, the most severe type of low-level wind shear is associated with convective precipitation or rain from thunderstorms. One critical type of shear associated with convective precipitation is known as a microburst. The typical case occurs in a space of less than one mile horizontally and within 1.000 feet vertically.



Convective currents can occur anywhere there is an uneven heating of the Earth's surface. Currents close to the ground can affect a pilot's ability to control the aircraft. For instance, the rising air produces a ballooning effect that could cause a pilot to overshoot the intended landing spot. On the other hand, an approach over a body of water or an area of thick vegetation tends to create a sinking effect that can cause an unwary pilot to land short of the intended landing spot.

The intensity of the turbulence associated with ground obstructions depends on the size of the obstacle and the primary velocity of the wind. This can affect the landing performance of any aircraft. During the landing phase of the flight, an aircraft may «drop in» due to the turbulent air and be too low to clear obstacles during the approach. This condition is even more noticeable when flying in mountainous regions. While the wind flows smoothly up the windward side of the mountain and the upward currents help to carry an aircraft over the peak, the wind on the leeward side does not act in a similar manner.

Clouds with an extensive vertical development are cumulus clouds that build vertically into towering cumulus or cumulonimbus clouds. The bases of these clouds form in the middle cloud base region but can extend into high altitude levels. Towering cumulus clouds indicate areas of instability in the atmosphere, and the air around and inside them is turbulent. These types of clouds often develop into cumulonimbus clouds or thunderstorms. Cumulonimbus clouds contain large amounts of unstable air, and usually produce hazardous weather phenomena, such as lightning, hail, tornadoes, gusty winds, and wind shear. To pilots, the cumulonimbus is perhaps the most dangerous cloud type. It appears individually or in groups and is known as either an air mass or orographic storm. Heating of the air near the Earth's surface creates an air mass thunderstorm;

Wind shear is dangerous to an aircraft for several reasons. The rapid changes in wind direction and velocity change the wind's relation to the aircraft disrupting the flight attitude and performance of the aircraft. During a wind shear situation, the effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind provokes a big increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed rapidly decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react immediately to changes to maintain control of the aircraft. In general, the most severe type of low-level wind shear is associated with convective precipitation or rain from thunderstorms. One critical type of shear associated with convective precipitation is known as a microburst. The typical case occurs in a space of less than one mile horizontally and within 1.000 feet vertically.



Convective currents can occur anywhere there is an uneven heating of the Earth's surface. Currents close to the ground can affect a pilot's ability to control the aircraft. For instance, the rising air produces a ballooning effect that could cause a pilot to overshoot the intended landing spot. On the other hand, an approach over a body of water or an area of thick vegetation tends to create a sinking effect that can cause an unwary pilot to land short of the intended landing spot.

The intensity of the turbulence associated with ground obstructions depends on the size of the obstacle and the primary velocity of the wind. This can affect the landing performance of any aircraft. During the landing phase of the flight, an aircraft may «drop in» due to the turbulent air and be too low to clear obstacles during the approach. This condition is even more noticeable when flying in mountainous regions. While the wind flows smoothly up the windward side of the mountain and the upward currents help to carry an aircraft over the peak, the wind on the leeward side does not act in a similar manner.

Clouds with an extensive vertical development are cumulus clouds that build vertically into towering cumulus or cumulonimbus clouds. The bases of these clouds form in the middle cloud base region but can extend into high altitude levels. Towering cumulus clouds indicate areas of instability in the atmosphere, and the air around and inside them is turbulent. These types of clouds often develop into cumulonimbus clouds or thunderstorms. Cumulonimbus clouds contain large amounts of unstable air, and usually produce hazardous weather phenomena, such as lightning, hail, tornadoes, gusty winds, and wind shear. To pilots, the cumulonimbus is perhaps the most dangerous cloud type. It appears individually or in groups and is known as either an air mass or orographic storm. Heating of the air near the Earth's surface creates an air mass thunderstorm;

Wind shear is dangerous to an aircraft for several reasons. The rapid changes in wind direction and velocity change the wind's relation to the aircraft disrupting the flight attitude and performance of the aircraft. During a wind shear situation, the effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind provokes a big increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed rapidly decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react immediately to changes to maintain control of the aircraft. In general, the most severe type of low-level wind shear is associated with convective precipitation or rain from thunderstorms. One critical type of shear associated with convective precipitation is known as a microburst. The typical case occurs in a space of less than one mile horizontally and within 1.000 feet vertically.



Convective currents can occur anywhere there is an uneven heating of the Earth's surface. Currents close to the ground can affect a pilot's ability to control the aircraft. For instance, the rising air produces a ballooning effect that could cause a pilot to overshoot the intended landing spot. On the other hand, an approach over a body of water or an area of thick vegetation tends to create a sinking effect that can cause an unwary pilot to land short of the intended landing spot.

The intensity of the turbulence associated with ground obstructions depends on the size of the obstacle and the primary velocity of the wind. This can affect the landing performance of any aircraft. During the landing phase of the flight, an aircraft may «drop in» due to the turbulent air and be too low to clear obstacles during the approach. This condition is even more noticeable when flying in mountainous regions. While the wind flows smoothly up the windward side of the mountain and the upward currents help to carry an aircraft over the peak, the wind on the leeward side does not act in a similar manner.

Clouds with an extensive vertical development are cumulus clouds that build vertically into towering cumulus or cumulonimbus clouds. The bases of these clouds form in the middle cloud base region but can extend into high altitude levels. Towering cumulus clouds indicate areas of instability in the atmosphere, and the air around and inside them is turbulent. These types of clouds often develop into cumulonimbus clouds or thunderstorms. Cumulonimbus clouds contain large amounts of unstable air, and usually produce hazardous weather phenomena, such as lightning, hail, tornadoes, gusty winds, and wind shear. To pilots, the cumulonimbus is perhaps the most dangerous cloud type. It appears individually or in groups and is known as either an air mass or orographic storm. Heating of the air near the Earth's surface creates an air mass thunderstorm;

Wind shear is dangerous to an aircraft for several reasons. The rapid changes in wind direction and velocity change the wind's relation to the aircraft disrupting the flight attitude and performance of the aircraft. During a wind shear situation, the effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind provokes a big increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed rapidly decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react immediately to changes to maintain control of the aircraft. In general, the most severe type of low-level wind shear is associated with convective precipitation or rain from thunderstorms. One critical type of shear associated with convective precipitation is known as a microburst. The typical case occurs in a space of less than one mile horizontally and within 1.000 feet vertically.



Convective currents can occur anywhere there is an uneven heating of the Earth's surface. Currents close to the ground can affect a pilot's ability to control the aircraft. For instance, the rising air produces a ballooning effect that could cause a pilot to overshoot the intended landing spot. On the other hand, an approach over a body of water or an area of thick vegetation tends to create a sinking effect that can cause an unwary pilot to land short of the intended landing spot.

The intensity of the turbulence associated with ground obstructions depends on the size of the obstacle and the primary velocity of the wind. This can affect the landing performance of any aircraft. During the landing phase of the flight, an aircraft may «drop in» due to the turbulent air and be too low to clear obstacles during the approach. This condition is even more noticeable when flying in mountainous regions. While the wind flows smoothly up the windward side of the mountain and the upward currents help to carry an aircraft over the peak, the wind on the leeward side does not act in a similar manner.

Clouds with an extensive vertical development are cumulus clouds that build vertically into towering cumulus or cumulonimbus clouds. The bases of these clouds form in the middle cloud base region but can extend into high altitude levels. Towering cumulus clouds indicate areas of instability in the atmosphere, and the air around and inside them is turbulent. These types of clouds often develop into cumulonimbus clouds or thunderstorms. Cumulonimbus clouds contain large amounts of unstable air, and usually produce hazardous weather phenomena, such as lightning, hail, tornadoes, gusty winds, and wind shear. To pilots, the cumulonimbus is perhaps the most dangerous cloud type. It appears individually or in groups and is known as either an air mass or orographic storm. Heating of the air near the Earth's surface creates an air mass thunderstorm;

Wind shear is dangerous to an aircraft for several reasons. The rapid changes in wind direction and velocity change the wind's relation to the aircraft disrupting the flight attitude and performance of the aircraft. During a wind shear situation, the effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind provokes a big increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed rapidly decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react immediately to changes to maintain control of the aircraft. In general, the most severe type of low-level wind shear is associated with convective precipitation or rain from thunderstorms. One critical type of shear associated with convective precipitation is known as a microburst. The typical case occurs in a space of less than one mile horizontally and within 1.000 feet vertically.



Convective currents can occur anywhere there is an uneven heating of the Earth's surface. Currents close to the ground can affect a pilot's ability to control the aircraft. For instance, the rising air produces a ballooning effect that could cause a pilot to overshoot the intended landing spot. On the other hand, an approach over a body of water or an area of thick vegetation tends to create a sinking effect that can cause an unwary pilot to land short of the intended landing spot.

The intensity of the turbulence associated with ground obstructions depends on the size of the obstacle and the primary velocity of the wind. This can affect the landing performance of any aircraft. During the landing phase of the flight, an aircraft may «drop in» due to the turbulent air and be too low to clear obstacles during the approach. This condition is even more noticeable when flying in mountainous regions. While the wind flows smoothly up the windward side of the mountain and the upward currents help to carry an aircraft over the peak, the wind on the leeward side does not act in a similar manner.

Clouds with an extensive vertical development are cumulus clouds that build vertically into towering cumulus or cumulonimbus clouds. The bases of these clouds form in the middle cloud base region but can extend into high altitude levels. Towering cumulus clouds indicate areas of instability in the atmosphere, and the air around and inside them is turbulent. These types of clouds often develop into cumulonimbus clouds or thunderstorms. Cumulonimbus clouds contain large amounts of unstable air, and usually produce hazardous weather phenomena, such as lightning, hail, tornadoes, gusty winds, and wind shear. To pilots, the cumulonimbus is perhaps the most dangerous cloud type. It appears individually or in groups and is known as either an air mass or orographic storm. Heating of the air near the Earth's surface creates an air mass thunderstorm;

Wind shear is dangerous to an aircraft for several reasons. The rapid changes in wind direction and velocity change the wind's relation to the aircraft disrupting the flight attitude and performance of the aircraft. During a wind shear situation, the effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind provokes a big increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed rapidly decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react immediately to changes to maintain control of the aircraft. In general, the most severe type of low-level wind shear is associated with convective precipitation or rain from thunderstorms. One critical type of shear associated with convective precipitation is known as a microburst. The typical case occurs in a space of less than one mile horizontally and within 1.000 feet vertically.



Convective currents can occur anywhere there is an uneven heating of the Earth's surface. Currents close to the ground can affect a pilot's ability to control the aircraft. For instance, the rising air produces a ballooning effect that could cause a pilot to overshoot the intended landing spot. On the other hand, an approach over a body of water or an area of thick vegetation tends to create a sinking effect that can cause an unwary pilot to land short of the intended landing spot.

The intensity of the turbulence associated with ground obstructions depends on the size of the obstacle and the primary velocity of the wind. This can affect the landing performance of any aircraft. During the landing phase of the flight, an aircraft may «drop in» due to the turbulent air and be too low to clear obstacles during the approach. This condition is even more noticeable when flying in mountainous regions. While the wind flows smoothly up the windward side of the mountain and the upward currents help to carry an aircraft over the peak, the wind on the leeward side does not act in a similar manner.

Clouds with an extensive vertical development are cumulus clouds that build vertically into towering cumulus or cumulonimbus clouds. The bases of these clouds form in the middle cloud base region but can extend into high altitude levels. Towering cumulus clouds indicate areas of instability in the atmosphere, and the air around and inside them is turbulent. These types of clouds often develop into cumulonimbus clouds or thunderstorms. Cumulonimbus clouds contain large amounts of unstable air, and usually produce hazardous weather phenomena, such as lightning, hail, tornadoes, gusty winds, and wind shear. To pilots, the cumulonimbus is perhaps the most dangerous cloud type. It appears individually or in groups and is known as either an air mass or orographic storm. Heating of the air near the Earth's surface creates an air mass thunderstorm;

Wind shear is dangerous to an aircraft for several reasons. The rapid changes in wind direction and velocity change the wind's relation to the aircraft disrupting the flight attitude and performance of the aircraft. During a wind shear situation, the effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind provokes a big increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed rapidly decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react immediately to changes to maintain control of the aircraft. In general, the most severe type of low-level wind shear is associated with convective precipitation or rain from thunderstorms. One critical type of shear associated with convective precipitation is known as a microburst. The typical case occurs in a space of less than one mile horizontally and within 1.000 feet vertically.



Convective currents can occur anywhere there is an uneven heating of the Earth's surface. Currents close to the ground can affect a pilot's ability to control the aircraft. For instance, the rising air produces a ballooning effect that could cause a pilot to overshoot the intended landing spot. On the other hand, an approach over a body of water or an area of thick vegetation tends to create a sinking effect that can cause an unwary pilot to land short of the intended landing spot.

The intensity of the turbulence associated with ground obstructions depends on the size of the obstacle and the primary velocity of the wind. This can affect the landing performance of any aircraft. During the landing phase of the flight, an aircraft may «drop in» due to the turbulent air and be too low to clear obstacles during the approach. This condition is even more noticeable when flying in mountainous regions. While the wind flows smoothly up the windward side of the mountain and the upward currents help to carry an aircraft over the peak, the wind on the leeward side does not act in a similar manner.

Clouds with an extensive vertical development are cumulus clouds that build vertically into towering cumulus or cumulonimbus clouds. The bases of these clouds form in the middle cloud base region but can extend into high altitude levels. Towering cumulus clouds indicate areas of instability in the atmosphere, and the air around and inside them is turbulent. These types of clouds often develop into cumulonimbus clouds or thunderstorms. Cumulonimbus clouds contain large amounts of unstable air, and usually produce hazardous weather phenomena, such as lightning, hail, tornadoes, gusty winds, and wind shear. To pilots, the cumulonimbus is perhaps the most dangerous cloud type. It appears individually or in groups and is known as either an air mass or orographic storm. Heating of the air near the Earth's surface creates an air mass thunderstorm;

Wind shear is dangerous to an aircraft for several reasons. The rapid changes in wind direction and velocity change the wind's relation to the aircraft disrupting the flight attitude and performance of the aircraft. During a wind shear situation, the effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind provokes a big increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed rapidly decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react immediately to changes to maintain control of the aircraft. In general, the most severe type of low-level wind shear is associated with convective precipitation or rain from thunderstorms. One critical type of shear associated with convective precipitation is known as a microburst. The typical case occurs in a space of less than one mile horizontally and within 1.000 feet vertically.



Convective currents can occur anywhere there is an uneven heating of the Earth's surface. Currents close to the ground can affect a pilot's ability to control the aircraft. For instance, the rising air produces a ballooning effect that could cause a pilot to overshoot the intended landing spot. On the other hand, an approach over a body of water or an area of thick vegetation tends to create a sinking effect that can cause an unwary pilot to land short of the intended landing spot.

The intensity of the turbulence associated with ground obstructions depends on the size of the obstacle and the primary velocity of the wind. This can affect the landing performance of any aircraft. During the landing phase of the flight, an aircraft may «drop in» due to the turbulent air and be too low to clear obstacles during the approach. This condition is even more noticeable when flying in mountainous regions. While the wind flows smoothly up the windward side of the mountain and the upward currents help to carry an aircraft over the peak, the wind on the leeward side does not act in a similar manner.

Clouds with an extensive vertical development are cumulus clouds that build vertically into towering cumulus or cumulonimbus clouds. The bases of these clouds form in the middle cloud base region but can extend into high altitude levels. Towering cumulus clouds indicate areas of instability in the atmosphere, and the air around and inside them is turbulent. These types of clouds often develop into cumulonimbus clouds or thunderstorms. Cumulonimbus clouds contain large amounts of unstable air, and usually produce hazardous weather phenomena, such as lightning, hail, tornadoes, gusty winds, and wind shear. To pilots, the cumulonimbus is perhaps the most dangerous cloud type. It appears individually or in groups and is known as either an air mass or orographic storm. Heating of the air near the Earth's surface creates an air mass thunderstorm;

Wind shear is dangerous to an aircraft for several reasons. The rapid changes in wind direction and velocity change the wind's relation to the aircraft disrupting the flight attitude and performance of the aircraft. During a wind shear situation, the effects can be subtle or very dramatic depending on wind speed and direction of change. For example, a tailwind that quickly changes to a headwind provokes a big increase in performance. Conversely, when a headwind changes to a tailwind, the airspeed rapidly decreases and there is a corresponding decrease in performance. In either case, a pilot must be prepared to react immediately to changes to maintain control of the aircraft. In general, the most severe type of low-level wind shear is associated with convective precipitation or rain from thunderstorms. One critical type of shear associated with convective precipitation is known as a microburst. The typical case occurs in a space of less than one mile horizontally and within 1.000 feet vertically.



Titling Punctuation

TM™®

Proportional Lining

0123456789#¢\$€£££f¢€¥₩

Tabular Lining

0123456789#¢\$€£££f¢€¥₩

Proportional
Small Caps

0123456789#¢\$€£££f¢€¥₩

Tabular Small Caps

0123456789#¢\$€£££f¢€¥₩

Proportional Oldstyle

0123456789#¢\$€£££f¢€¥₩

Tabular Oldstyle

0123456789#¢\$€£££f¢€¥₩

Superior Figures

H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹(.),-#¢\$€£££f¢€¥₩

Inferior Figures

H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉(.),-#¢\$€£££f¢€¥₩

Numerators/Denominators

H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹/₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉

Prebuilt Fractions

1/4 1/2 3/4 1/3 2/3 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8

Mathematic Marks/
Subscript Characters

+ - ± × ÷ = ≠ < > ≤ ≥ ~ ≈ ~ # ∂ Δ ∏ ∑ √ ∫ ∞ % ‰ °^a

Cycled Figures
Positive

①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨ ABC 0①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨ abc

Cycled Figures
Negative

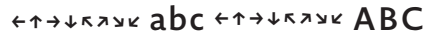
⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨ ABC 0①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨ abc



Arrows
Default



Arrows
Stylistic Set 1



Cycled Arrows Positive
Stylistic Set 1



Cycled Arrows Negative
Stylistic Set 1



Arrows
Stylistic Set 2



Cycled Arrows Positive
Stylistic Set 2



Cycled Arrows Negative
Stylistic Set 2





Designer:
Christoph Dunst

Publishing Date:
2011, 2014

Font Software:
Version 1.0

Contact:
Atlas Font Foundry
Friedrichstrasse 236
10969 Berlin/Germany

+49 30 55145455 (phone)
info@atlasfonts.com
www.atlasfonts.com

Copyright:
©2011, 2014 Atlas Font Foundry. All rights reserved.
Atlas Font Foundry® and Novel Sans® are registered
trademarks of the Atlas Font Foundry.